Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,998. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, AUGUST 13. 1798. PRICE SIXPENCE.

ARMY.

To be Sold, or Exchanged upon the Half-Pay,

AN ENSIGNCY in the SCOTS BRIGADE, now ordered for the East Indies.

For particulars apply to Mr Allan, Sun Fire-Office.

RIPE GRAPES FOR SALE.

W. ANDERSON & COMPANY, Nurserymen, Broughton Park, near Edinburgh, have for SALE in their Hothouses, some Hundred Weights of RIPE GRAPES, in variety of colour, and of the most delicious flavour.

The superior advantage of having the Fruit fresh cut from the Vine must be obvious to every one.—Any quantity from a pound weight upwards delivered free of carriage either in Edinburgh or Leith.

SELKIRKSHIRE.

THE COLLECTOR of SUPPLY of the County of Selkirk being now prepared to receive the Assessed Taxes due in that county, hereby intimates, That attendance will be given for that purpose, at Selkirk, in the house of Mr Andrew Henderson, sen. upon Tuesday the 21st current, at 11 o'clock.

August 9, 1798.

SELKIRKSHIRE MILITIA.

Selkirk, Aug. 4. 1798.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Tailor in Selkirk, in the parish of Selkirk, having failed to appear before a Meeting of Lieutenancy, held here this day, on purpose to be sworn in a Militiaman for said shire, or produce a Substitute in his place, the said John Johnston is therefore required to attend an Adjourned Meeting of the Lieutenancy and Justices of the Peace, at Selkirk, upon the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to take the oath of allegiance, and be enrolled a militiaman, or produce a substitute able and fit for service, to be approven of by the Deputy Lieutenants; and in default shall suffer the pains and penalties as by the act is directed.

NAPIER, Lieutenant.
JOHN LANG, Clk.

FOURTH (OR DUMFRIES-SHIRE) REGIMENT OF NORTH BRITISH MILITIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DUMFRIES, AUG. 7. 1798.

DESERTED,

JOHN LEECH, about five feet ten inches high, twenty-eight years of age, stout made, light hair, born in Edinburgh, and followed the business of a carrier.—A Reward of TWO GUINEAS is hereby offered for apprehending the said Deserter, or to any person who shall be the means thereof, over and above the reward of ONE GUINEA allowed by Act of Parliament.

The said rewards will be paid by the Commanding Officer of the regiment at Dumfries.

SCALE SUGARS.

TO be SOLD by public auction on Tuesday the 14th curt. at one o'clock afternoon, within the Compting House of Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith—

29 HOGSHEADS SCALE SUGARS,
Of a very Superior Quality and Colour.

APPLY TO
RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, & CO.
At whose Warehouses the Sugar can be examined.

ROUP OF CORNS.

THE ROUP of CORNS which should have taken place at Colington on Friday the 10th curt. was, on account of the bad weather, ADJOURNED to THURSDAY next the 16th curt.

COUNTY OF AYR.

THE MICHAELMAS HEAD COURT for this County falls to be held on [illegible] 1st day of October next, and the Sheriff-clerk intimates, that there are to meet with him, in due time, for the following Gentlemen, viz.

Alexander Montgomery, Esq. of Annicklodge,
Archibald Montgomery, Esq. of Stair,
The Hon. Roger Montgomery, second son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglintone,
Quintin M'Adam, Esq. of Waterside,
John Hamilton Esq. younger of Sundrum.
Mungo Fairlie, Esq. of Holmes,
George Vanburgh Brown, Esq. of Knockmarloch,
John M'Kie, Esq. of Anchensoul.

WILLIAM EATON, Sh. Clk. Dep.

Ayr, 6th August 1798.

TO THE NEAREST OF KIN.

IF MARY SMITH, daughter of JOHN SMITH, who originally came from the county of Aberdeen, and for many years resided in Greenock, under the quality of a stocking-merchant, and about ten or more years ago, returned to his native country—if the said Mary Smith be in life, she will hear of something to her advantage, by applying to John Buchanan, or Archibald M'Gown, merchant in Greenock; and if her deceased brother, Robert Smith, hath left any issue, or representative, they will, in like manner, hear of something to their advantage, by applying as above.

N. B. If Mary Smith makes no application for twelve months yet to come, she will lose her interest, it being then otherwise to be disposed of. *Greenock, 14th June* 1798.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

MR MENZIES of CULDAIRS, desirous to preserve the GAME on his Highland and Low-country estates, begs that no person or persons will shoot thereon without a written permission from him; otherwise they will be prosecuted. And the ground officer has received orders to inform against all trespassing on his property.

TO SET OR SELL,

THAT LARGE CLOSE, CELLARS and GRANARIES, situated in Eyemouth, at the side of the harbour, and mouth of the water Eye, most conveniently placed for all sorts of trade from that port.

Any inclining to make offers may apply to Mr Meik, merchant in Dunbar, the proprietor, for further particulars.

Dunbar, 10th August 1798.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Old Shipping Company's Smack
NEPTUNE,
JOSEPH HALL Master,

Will take in goods till Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock, when she will sail.

Old Shipping Company's Office, LEITH, Aug. 11. 1798. } WILLIAM GRINLY, Ag.

LA MARVEILLEUSE FRENCH PRIVATEER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

(Pursuant to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Admiralty) upon Mr Stephen Wright junior's Quay, at his Brewery, North Shields, on Thursday the 23d day of August in[st] ten o'clock in the forenoon, (subject to such conditi[ons] of sale as shall be then and there produced)

THE remarkably handsome new built French Schooner Privateer, called LA MARVEILLEUSE, of Dunkirk, taken by his Majesty's hired Armed Ship the Wright, Thomas Campbell, Esq. Commander, lying in the river Tyne, near Mr Wright's brewery; together with such of the Materials as shall be then found aboard the said vessel.

Immediately after the Sale of the said Schooner,

The Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Arms, Stores, and Ammunition, belonging to the said vessel, will be sold by auction at the same place.

An inventory of the materials may be seen, and further particulars had by applying to the said Mr Wright at Dockwray Square, or at the office of Mr Matthews, actuary there.

N. B.—The above schooner is of the extreme length of 60 feet, of the breadth of 15 feet 2 inches, admeasures 40 tons or thereabouts, and is worthy the attention of any person wanting a pleasure boat. August 9. 1798.

GAME.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

THE NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN of the Association for the Preservation of the Game, and Prosecution of Poachers within this County, viz.

The Duke of Buccleuch
Marquis of Lothian
Earl of Dalhousie
Earl of Roseberry
Earl of Wemyss
Lord Sommerville
Sir John Inglis of Cramond
Sir Geo. Clerk of Pennycuick
Sir Archibald Hope of Pinkie, his trustees
Sir Alex. Dick of Prestonfield
Sir William Augustus Cuningham of Livingston
Sir Andrew Lauder Dick of Fountainhall and Grange
Major Dundas Saunders of Melville
Robert Dundas, Esq. of Arniston, Lord Advocate for Scotland
General Dundas of Bellmount
Rob. Hepburn of Clerkington
William Ramsay of Barnton
John Trotter of Mortonhall
John Wauchope of Edmonston
Andrew Wauchope of Niddery
Walter Browne of Currie
James Dewer of Vogrie
James Rochhead of Inverleith
Col. John Scott of Malleny
John Christie of Babberton
M. Dalrymple of Fordale
Charles Watson of Saughton
John Davie of Gavieside
The Rev. Dr Davidson of Muirhouse
Alex. Keith of Ravelston
Gilbert Innes of Stow
Major Ramsay of Whitehill
Robert Baird of Newbyth
James Gillespie of Spylaw, his trustees
Dr Alex. Monro of Craiglockhart
James Newbigging of Whitehouse
John Inglis of Redhall and Auchindinny
Thomas Craig of Rickerton
Robert Trotter of Castlelaw
Wm. Caddel of Greenlaw
Ro. Clerk of Mavisbank
Alexander Callander of Westertown
Alex. Boswell of Blackadder
Wm. Murray of Henderland
Walter Little Gilmour of Libberton and Craigmillar
Capt. Stewart of Eastcraigs
John Davidson of Ravelrig
George Cranston of Dewar
Charles Lockhart of Lee
John Wilson of Bankhead
Alex. Trotter of Dreghorn
John Robertson of Chesterhall
Alex. Hepburn Mitchelson of Middleton
J. D. Thomson of Norton

Having considered that several unqualified persons, by taking out stamped certificates to kill game, have, under that pretence, hunted on different grounds, without the permission of the proprietors:—The Association, therefore, empower William Scott, Procurator Fiscal of this county, to prosecute all such persons who have trespassed in time past, or who may do it in time coming.

And whereas an improper use has been made of indulgences given by the Members of this Association to unqualified persons and others, to hunt on their grounds, these are therefore intimating, That all indulgences, whether verbal or in writing, granted previous hereto, are hereby recalled; and that if any person whatever shall presume, in time coming, to hunt on their grounds, without first applying for and obtaining an order from the Proprietor, every person so transgressing will be prosecuted according to law.

As also, the said Association considering, that the stealing of Dogs of sport has been very frequent of late, and that sundry persons are in the practice of shooting, or otherwise destroying Pigeons:—It is therefore resolved, That all transgressors in either of these particulars shall likewise be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law, at the expence of the Association.

Whoever will give such information to the Procurator Fiscal as shall lead to a discovery of offenders in the premisses, will receive from him a reward of TWO GUINEAS, upon conviction of each offender; and the informer's name, if required, shall be concealed.

N. B. The sums which have been contributed by those who have or may join in this Association, are not to be considered as an annual assessment; and no new subscription will be [illegible] charges attending the prosecution of delinquents, &c. of which an account is to be kept by the Procurator Fiscal, subject to the approbation and controul of a Committee of Subscribers.

ASSOCIATION.

THE Earl of Moray,
Lord Perth,
Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, Bart.
Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, Bart.
Mr Drummond Home of Blairdrummond,
Mr Stirling of Keir,
Mr Stirling of Kippendavie,
Mr Erskine of Cardross,
Mrs Buchanan of Auchleshie,
Mr Græme of Orchill,
Mr Ramsay of Ochtertyre,
Colonel Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle,
Major Hamilton of Leny—

Being resolved to preserve the Game, Fishings, and Growing Corns on their estates in Perthshire, request that no Gentlemen will shoot or hunt thereon, or fish with nets on their property, or go through their inclosures, without a written order from them.

Prosecutions will be carried on by John Robb, writer in Dunblane, who has powers for that purpose.

INN AND FARM TO LET.

THE INN at WEST CRAIGS, most conveniently situated for Business of any in Scotland, being about half way on the new, most level, and great road betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow; 9 miles from Airdrie, and 10 miles from Uphall, the only other stages on that road.

9 miles from Linlithgow, and from Livingstone,
12 miles from Calder, and from Borrowstouness.
15 miles from Hamilton,
17 miles from Queensferry,
10 or 11 miles from Falkirk, to which place it is expected a new communication will soon be opened.

The HOUSE, in which there are Three Parlours, a Dining room, and Eight Bed-chambers, are all newly and most commodiously fitted up, with good Stabling, Coach Shades, and all other necessaries.

The FARM consists of upwards of 100 acres Scots, or 125 English measure, all well inclosed, with farm offices, threshing machine, &c.

The entry to be immediately, or at Martinmas next.

Apply to Sir John Inglis, at Cramond; M. Sandilands, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or William Wilson, at the Mains of Harthill, near Whitburn, who will shew the Inn, Grounds &c. &c.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF BERWICK,

AFFORDING A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 14th of November next, at one o'clock afternoon.

THE LANDS OF FOULDEN, WEST MAINS, and WHITECORNLEES, lying in the parish of Foulden, which hold of the Crown, and stand rated in the cess books at 579l. 3s. 4d. Scots of valuation.

They consist of 716 acres at present under lease as one farm, and stretch from Whiteridge road leading to Berwick by a gentle declivity to the river Whitadder, which bounds them on the south for upwards of a mile; on which river there is a good angling for trout and salmon, and there are falls on this stretch of the river on which mills for carrying on various branches of manufactory may be erected. Great part of the lands are of a strong soil, fit for being converted into rich pasture, or to carry heavy crops of wheat, &c. and the remainder is well suited to the turnip husbandry.

This property is distant six miles from Berwick and eight miles from Dunse, and the public roads leading between all these towns, and to all parts of the adjacent country, pass through the lands in convenient directions for giving easy access on all sides.

The current lease expires at Whitsunday 1800, when a great rise of rent is to be expected.

For further particulars enquire at Mr Wauchope, W. S. Edinburgh, or to Mr Low at Woodend near Dunse, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

ABERDEEN RACES.

To be run for over the Race Ground at Aberdeen, on Wednesday the 29th of August.

THE Town and County SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS.

3 years old to carry a feather.			6 ditto	ditto	8st. 9lb.
4 ditto	ditto	7st. 3lb.	Aged,		8 12
5 ditto	ditto	8 3			

Four mile heats.

THURSDAY the 30th.

The LADIES SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS.

3 years old to carry,		5st 10lb.	6 ditto	ditto	8st. 2lb.
4 ditto	ditto	7 0	Aged,		8 10
5 ditto	ditto	8 0			

Four mile heats.

FRIDAY the 31st.

FIFTY POUNDS given by the NORTHERN SHOOTING CLUB, for HUNTERS that never won 50l. in Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes. The horses to have been actually hunted last season with an established pack of hounds, a certificate of which, under the hand of the proprietor of such hounds, to be shewn at the time of entry.—To carry 12 stone. Four mile heats.

SATURDAY the 1st of September.

A MAIDEN PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS, for horses bred within the counties of Aberdeen, Angus, Kincardine, Banff, and Moray.

3 years old to carry		7st. 4lb.	5 ditto	ditto	9st. 0lb.
4 ditto	ditto	8 4	6 ditto	ditto	9 6

Three mile heats.

A winner of one 50l. this year to carry 3 lb.—of two or more fifties, 5 lb.—and of 2 king's 100l. 7 lb. extra, for the Wednesday and Thursday's plates. No less than two reputed running horses to start for any of the Plates, without permission of the Stewards.—If only one enters, to be allowed 10l. and entrance returned.

The horses to be entered at the New Inn, Aberdeen, betwixt the hours of 4 and 6 of the afternoon of Tuesday the 28th of August, when the proper certificates are to be produced. To pay Two Guineas entrance for each plate, besides Five Shillings to the Clerk of the course.

All disputes to be decided by the Stewards, or whom they shall appoint, and such decision to be final.

GEORGE SKENE OF SKENE, PRESES.
THOMAS LEYS, Esq;
Lieut. Col. BURNETT, } STEWARDS.
GEORGE SILVER, Esq;

COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 26th of November 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of HAYFIELD, beautifully situated upon the Lake of Lochow, within twelve miles of Inverary, the county town, and within three miles of the sea at Bunaw, where an iron furnace is erected, by an English company.

This estate is worthy of attention, as few or none have such advantages both natural and acquired. The soil is excellent, abounds with limestone, is capable of the highest improvement, well adapted for cropping and grazing, and there is easy access to the estate, by good roads.

The Mansion-house is good and modern, commanding a delightful prospect of the lake and islands therein, the largest of which belongs to the estate. The office-houses are large and commodious, and all lately built—and there is an excellent Garden of south exposure, well stocked with fruit trees. The pleasure grounds and plantations, containing trees of many various kinds, are beautifully laid out, and which, as well as the natural woods upon the estate, are thriving and valuable; and the whole premisses in the highest order.

The estate abounds with game; and the lake of Lochow and the river of Awe (which are part of its boundaries) afford salmon and other fish of different kinds.

[illegible] to bring a return, and from those that may be made, a very considerable rise of rent may be reasonably expected, upon granting proper and permanent leases.

The present value of the woods, as estimated by persons of skill, is upwards of 3900l.

N. B. If purchasers incline, a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament will be sold along with the estate.

ALSO,

The LANDS of DUNAUCH, with the Shealings and Fishings thereof, lying in the parish of Kilmore and shire aforesaid—the present rent whereof is about 105l. Sterling.

These lands are agreeably situated near the sea coast, of good soil, and capable of much improvement, and there is a stool of natural wood upon them that has not been cut these 40 years, besides planted wood very thriving. The present value of the woods is estimated at 610 Sterling.

For further particulars, application may be made to John Spottiswood, Esq. Sackville Street, London; Mr Keith, accountant in Edinburgh; or Harry Davidson, writer to the signet there.

LANDS, AND A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION,

IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of James Manson, innkeeper at Tarbolton, upon Thursday the 27th day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, in the Lots aftermentioned:

LOT I.—The LANDS of BURNHOUSEHALL, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed by John Burns.—The lands hold of the Prince, consist of 150 acres or thereby, are all arable, of an excellent soil, all inclosed and subdivided, and the dykes and hedges all thriving, and in the best condition;—the present rent thereof is only 90l. Sterling, but at the expiry of the current tack, which endures only six years from Martinmas next, will yield more than double rent.—These lands are rated in the cess-books of the county at 1881. 9s. 8d. Scots.

LOT II.—The LANDS of HIGH and LAIGH RAITHS, and LITTLE LADYKIRK, with the teinds and pertinents, as presently possessed in three different farms by John Dick, Robert Cairnie, and William M'Jannet. These lands also hold of the Prince, consist, as the others, of 150 acres or thereby, are all likewise arable, of an excellent soil, all inclosed and subdivided, and the whole dykes and hedges surrounding and subdividing each farm, thriving, and in the best condition. The rents of the farms in this lot are no more at present than 87l. 10s. Sterling, the tacks expiring at Martinmas 1806, 1807, and 1808, when the rent will more than double. The lands in this lot are rated and stand in the cess-books of the county at 118l. 14s. 6d. Scots.—There are good farm houses on each of those farms, which were all built since the commencement of the present tacks.

There is an excellent free stone quarry in Little Ladykirk, of the same quality with an adjoining one wrought by Mr Gairdner. It is believed there are also both coal and lime stone in the lands, although the same have not yet been wrought, and little search made for them. The farthest extremities of both lots are within four measured miles of the town of Ayr, to which there is an excellent toll road, and on each of them there are sundry situations for building mansion-houses, the best perhaps to be found in Ayrshire, commanding a most extensive view of the Frith of Clyde, Craig of Islay, Island of Arran, town and harbour of Ayr, &c.—The purchaser of each lot will be assigned to a charter lately expede, the precept of which has never been exhausted.

Persons desirous of viewing the lands may apply to Mr James Cairnie, factor; and for other information as to the title-deeds and articles of roup, to Mr Thomas Martin, No. 1. George Street, Edinburgh, or Mr John Boswell, writer in Ayr, to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

LOT III.—The SUPERIORITY of the LANDS of LAIGHLAND and LUCKHART's MOSS, which pay an yearly feu-duty of 6ol. Sterling. The casualties of superiority are not taxed—a full year's rent of the lands is therefore due at the entry of a singular successor, and a double of the feu-duty at the entry of an heir to the feu, which consists of about 1100 acres of highly improved land.

The lands of Laighland hold of the Crown, are retoured to a five pound land prior to the year 1681, and the superior now stands for the same in the roll of Freeholders of the county.

TAX ON ARMORIAL BEARINGS OR ENSIGNS.

Stamp Office, Edinburgh, July 27. 1798.

WHEREAS, by an act of the 38th of his present Majesty, cap. LIII. it is enacted, That, from and after the 24th day of June 1798, *That every person using or bearing any* ARMORIAL BEARING or ENSIGN, *by whatever name the same shall be called, or who shall be possessed of any Carriage, or Seal, or Plate, or other article on which the same shall be painted, marked, engraved, or affixed, shall previously enter his or her name, and annually take out a certificate thereof as follows:—*

For every person keeping a coach or other carriage, upon which any duty under the management of the Commissioners for the affairs of taxes is chargeable, and on which such armorial bearing or ensign shall be painted, marked, or affixed, a *Stamp-duty* of TWO POUNDS AND TWO SHILLINGS.

And for every person not keeping any such coach or other carriage but who shall be charged to the duties on inhabited houses, or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, by an act passed in the same session of Parliament, a *Stamp-duty* of ONE POUND AND ONE SHILLING.

And for every person not keeping any such coach or other carriage, nor being charged to the said duties on inhabited houses, or to the duties on houses, windows, or lights, a *Stamp-duty* of TEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

Which entries must be made *and certificates taken out within twelve calendar months from and after the said 24th day of June* 1798, under the penalty of TWENTY POUNDS.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That forms of entry will be delivered out *gratis*, or filled up at this Office, and all the other Stamp Offices in Scotland appointed for issuing Hair Powder Certificates, and Certificates granted in terms of the above statute, to all persons applying for the same, for payment of the respective duties of 1l. 2s.—1l. 11s.—and 16s. 6d. *only*, as the case may require.

ALEX. MENZIES,
Head Distrb. & Coll.
North Britain.

N. B. *Alphabetical Lists will be carefully made up, and lie open for the inspection of all persons desiring the same.*

ARREARS OF OTHER STAMP DUTIES.

Every person in arrear of *Hair Powder Certificates, Plate, Medicine, Perfumery* and *Attorney Licenses*, are again desired to take out the same, otherwise prosecutions are immediately to be commenced, for payment of the statutory penalties.

ESTATE OF DELGATY FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, the 22d day of November next, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE of DELGATY,

This estate comprehends the Mains and Manor place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and multures thereof, mill and mill lands of Gask and lands of Haughs and Ashogle, all lying within the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter, and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage and tithes of the teinds of the parishes of Turriff and Monquhitter.

These lands are of great extent, containing several thousand acres, are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are supplied with lime and oil. The whole estate is well accommodated with moss.

The estate holds of the Crown, and the valued rent is 260l. Scots. The present gross rental, converting the victual and customs at a reasonable rate, is about 2000l. Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The Mansion House is a noble old building, substantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every useful accommodation. There is around the house considerable plantations of full grown trees, and more than 600 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds.—Few villages can be better situated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, sufficient for any machinery, neither description nor embellishment in a newspaper. A property so desirable in every respect seldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on security, and the remainder will be accepted of by such instalments as may suit the conveniency of a purchaser.

Charles Begry, ground officer at Delgaty, will shew the lands and marches, and any person desirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup House, to John Burnett, Esq. of Ellrick, by Aberdeen; or Maxwell Gordon and John Morrison, writers to the signet.

DR ARNOLD's PILLS,

WHICH (tho' mild and innocent in their nature) have been found, by long experience, to be an infallible remedy for every species of venereal infection, without confinement or restraint of diet, and have affected cures when all other methods would not avail—Printed directions, signed by Dr Arnold, are inclosed with each box, which will enable all persons to cure themselves with perfect secrecy and safety. The above PILLS may be had of

Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge, Edinburgh;
Mr M'Donald, Glasgow;—and Mr Phorson, Berwick, at 2s. 9d. or 5s. 5d. a box;—where may be had, Dr Arnold's Nervous Restorative DROPS for impaired constitutions, whether proceeding from age or intemperance, price 5s. 5d.

LIVERPOOL, February 12. 1798.

Mr LIGNUM

I TAKE the opportunity of forwarding this.—The inclosed is the attestation of Peter Gilbank, who came voluntarily forward and swore to the truth thereof, which I thought proper to transmit to you, and am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
THOS. BILLINGE.

Printer of the Liverpool Advertiser and Marine Intelligencer.

Mr LIGNUM, Surgeon, at his Dispensary, No. 57. Bridge Street, Manchester

SIR,

IT is with the greatest pleasure I acquaint you of the ease and comfort I enjoy from the use of your invaluable Drops. After being afflicted with a violent scorbutic eruption for twenty-three years, which entirely covered my body, I am perfectly cured by taking only three bottles of your Antiscorbutic Drops; and have continued perfectly sound for the last fourteen months. I communicate this to you for the benefit of the afflicted,

And am, Sir, your most humble servant,
PETER GILBANK.

Liverpool, Strand Street, No. 54.

Sworn before me, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the borough of Liverpool, this second day day of February 1798. GEO. DUNBAR.

☞ These Drops are sold in moulded bottles square bottles at 12s. and 4s. 6d.—One 12s. bottle is equal in quantity to three 4s. 6d. ones. They may be had, wholesale and retail, at Mr LIGNUM's, No. 57, Bridge Street, Manchester, and by appointment, by

R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
No 8. South Bridge, Edinburgh; and by

Mr Keltie, perfumer, No. 15. St. Andrew's Street, N. Town.
Mr Coke, bookseller, Leith.
Mr Angus Macdonald, jeweller, and Mr Mennons, printer, Glasgow.
Mr Dick, surgeon, Dundee.
Mr Dempster, surgeon, Cupar
Mr Cragie, Montrose
Messs. Johnston & Bisset, Perth
Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso.
Mr Dickson, druggist, Dumfries
Mr Phorson, Berwick.
Mr Brown, Mr Hodson, Mr Hall, } Printers, Newcastle.

*** Mr Scott and Mr M'Donald being appointed wholesale agents for Scotland, Patent Medicine Venders may be supplied with any quantity on the same terms as at the Dispensary in Manchester.

HIGH WATER AT LEITH,—*Morn.* H. M. *Even.* H. M.

Tuesday,	August 14.	—	4	14	4 42
Wednesday,	—— 15.	—	5	6	5 32
Thursday,	—— 16.	—	5	57	6 23

Copy of a Letter from John Sheares lately executed for High Treason, to his sister, written before his trial.

Kilmainham Prison, Dublin, July 10, 1798.

"This troublesome scene of life, my ever dear Julia, is nearly closed, and the hand that now traces these lines will, in a day or two, be no longer capable of communicating to a beloved and afflicted family the sentiments of his heart. A painful task yet awaits me; I do not allude to my trial or execution—these, were it not for the consciousness I feel for the misery you will all suffer on my account, would be trivial in comparison to the pain I endure in addressing you for the last time. You have been kind to me, Julia, without example; your solicitude for my welfare has been unremitting; nor did it leave you a moment to happiness. A wayward fate seems, from the earliest moment of my life, to have presided over my days. I shall not recapitulate now the instances of a perverse destiny, that seems to have marked me out as the instrument of destruction to all I loved. Robert, Richard, Christopher, dearly beloved and valued brothers! if it be true that the human mind survives the body, I shall shortly join you, and learn for what wise purpose Heaven has selected me as your destroyer. Oh, God! my reverend mother! I see her torn locks, her broken heart, her corpse! Heaven! Author of the Universe, what have I done to deserve this misery? I must forbear those thoughts as much as possible, or I must forbear to write:—my trial comes on the day after to-morrow, and the event is unequivocal. You must summon up all the resolution of your soul, my darling Julia.

If there be a chance of snatching my afflicted mother from the grave, that chance must arise from your exertions. My dear, dear Sally, too, will aid you; she will suspend her grief at the restoration of an husband to her arms; for of his escape I have no more doubt than I have of my own conviction and its consequences. Let all, all of you forget your individual joys and griefs, and unite to save the best of parents from the grave—stand between her and despair. If she will speak of me, soothe her with assurances, calculated to carry consolation to her heart; tell her that my death, though nominally ignominous, should not light up a blush on her venerable face; that she knew me incapable of a dishonourable action or thought; that I died in the esteem of all, all those who knew me intimately; that justice will yet be done my memory, and my fate shall be mentioned with pride rather than shame by my relations—but above all things tell her, that at my own request, I was attended to my last moments by that excellent and pious man, Dr Dobbin, and my latest prayers were offered up for her.

"While I feared for the life of our Henry, Hell itself could prove no greater torture to the guilty than what I endured: I pictured you all an helpless and unprotected groupe of females, left to the misery of your feelings, and to the insults and contumelies of a callous world. Sally, stripped of her husband, on whom she so tenderly doats; his children of their father bereft, and all by my cursed residence with them. Yet Heaven is my witness, how assiduously I endeavoured to keep aloof from him in my political concerns; and I would have entirely succeeded in doing so, if it had not been for the art of a villain, and Harry's own incaution.—My efforts, however, have left him clear of any of those matters that have involved me in destruction. When Sally has got him back to her arms, and when I, who have caused his danger and her unhappiness, shall be no more, she will cease to think of me with reproach; this I trust she will do, she ought; for she herself can thing I was, while his danger appeared imminent—a calm sorrow for the sufferings that await you on my account; and a heart-felt regret at being obliged to quit your loved society for ever, has succeeded.

"Yet all this will soon have an end; and with comfort I already anticipate the moment when your subsiding grief gives you back to the society of each other.—Still my dearest Julia, even when I shall be no more, your troubles on my account are not likely to cease; you remember, I am sure, your kind promise of protection to my poor unfortunate Louisa; I make no doubt but her mother will give her up to your care without reluctance—yet how to impose this new anxiety on you I know not; but of this I shall say nothing; I know your heart, and can never forget the goodness with which you have insisted on easing mine, by burthening your own. What to recommend relative to her, I cannot resolve: Harry once wished me to take her to his house——but I had a thousand objections to that place.

(The lady here mentioned was a daughter of Mr J. Sheares; and some family and pecuniary circumstances here follow, which it would be indelicate to publish.)

"Great God! how have I stripped her and you of money: but I have stripped you both of happiness, and I should not think of money. (Here follow some items of money due by Mr S—.) Good night, Julia, I am going to rest, with a heart (thank God) free from the consciousness of intentional offence, and from any wish tainted with personal resentment; I seek my bed with pleasure, because on it I often fancy myself in the full possession of that domestic happiness, which I always regarded as the very first of human enjoyments. I pray Heaven that I may dream of you all this night! Adieu. "J. SHEARES."

BELFAST—August 7.

The Court Martial which has been sitting here, have these two days past, been engaged on the trial of WILSON, JACKSON, CUNINGHAM, MOOR, and PILLAR. The principal witness for the prosecution, is JOHN CONNELLAN, who was of their party. A meeting was held at Armagh, on 29th May last, of which Connellan gives the following particulars:—

The prisoner, JOHN MOOR, was appointed Chairman at the meeting. Mr BASHFORD began the business by telling the persons present, that the long expected messenger from France had not yet arrived.—He then asked the members for their returns of the Government military forces in each county, according to the instructions given by him (BASHFORD) at the meeting of the 10th. Mr BASHFORD first called on witness for his return of the King's troops in the county of Louth, which witness gave in. Witness's report stated the regular troops, including the militia, to be few in number, but very loyal. He at the same time gave in a state of the number of yeomanry corps in the county of Louth, mentioning also the number of men in each corps that the witness understood would join in the insurrection; and he was instructed to say, that the Barronth corps were friends to the insurgents, excepting one or two. Mr BASHFORD said, witness's return of the friends in each of the other corps were so few, that he had put them all down as *bad, i. e.* loyal men to the present Government. Having counted up the returns then made by the members present, he compared them with the returns that had been before made by the County Committee of the United Irishmens' forces in each county, and said that he found their (United Irishmens) forces so superior to that of the Government, that it would be a shame to wait any longer; and he was authorised to say, that they might and would commence an insurrection without the aid of France.

It was then resolved upon to commence the rebellion in a short time. The members were asked, if each county would be able to do its own business, for that would be all that was necessary. Witness's answer was that the people in general, in the county of Louth, were well inclined, but they were not organized or officered, and were not provided with arms and ammunition; and also mentioned the circumstance of KELLY having resigned the office of Adjutant General of the county of Louth, and a successor not being appointed. The other members at that meeting laid their respective reports before BASHFORD. BASHFORD then declared, that the insurrection would commence on the Friday or Saturday night following at farthest. That the insurrection was to commence in the counties of Antrim and Down, and that they would take Blaris camp and Belfast, which would be the signal for a general rising of Ulster. He then said, as the other counties were not required to rise, till news of that event (taking of Blaris camp and Belfast) should arrive, which would be the signal for them to rise, all that would be required would be for each county to do its own business. BASHFORD then told them, it was their duty to return to their respective counties, and communicate that information to the people who had appointed them. He then wished them to exert themselves to prepare the people, to keep in readiness in the speediest and best manner to join in the insurrection, according to the orders given. The meeting was then adjourned to Belfast to some day of June. He said that was only a matter of form, as the insurrection would commence before the day of the adjournment.

WEDNESDAY.

The Counsel for the prisoners stated he had brought witnesses to town to prove Connellan, the evidence for the Crown, was not to be believed on oath, and he would bring them forward for examination.

The public prosecutor objected to them being examined. The Court had heard the charge against the prisoners; they had heard their defence to these charges, to which he had replied; and it would be irregular, were the Court to be open to hear more evidence on the part of the prisoners.

The Court was cleared to consider whether they should hear more evidence or not.

When the Court opened, the President stated it to be the wish of the Court, that the trial should be immediately closed upon the evidence they had already heard; and if the public prosecutor, and the counsel for the prisoners would agree, they should proceed to consider what decision they should give without troubling them to comment on the evidence. The counsels having acquiesced to this proposition, the Court was again cleared to consider of the sentence. Sentence not known.

Immediately after the Court had decided on the above trial, WILLIAM TENNENT, ROBERT HUNTER, CLOTWORTHY BIRNIE, JOHN COULTER, and ROBERT SIMMS, were brought up for trial.

The indictment charged them with having acted, aided, and assisted in the present rebellion; for that there appoint Commanding Officer and officers to act in the rebellion; and did appoint ROBERT SIMMS Commanding Officer and General of the rebel army, of which command he accepted.

They pled not guilty.

London

AUGUST 9.

FETE AT FROGMORE.

The anniversary of the Princess Amelia's birth day on Tuesday, was kept with great festivity at Windsor.

The company invited to the ball and supper given by their Majesties on the occasion, assembled about seven o'clock in the evening.

The children belonging to the Queen's school danced on the lawn in front of Frogmore House, which was inclosed with railing covered with artificial flowers, and the arches at each entrance being decorated in the same manner, had a pleasant effect. The children having staid about an hour, were dismissed.

His Majesty, willing that his servants should be partakers of the merriment, ordered a general invitation to be given for all of them to attend in their livery cloaths, with their wives and children.

At nine o'clock the Royal Family and Nobility retired to the house, where the bands of the Scotch Greys and Staffordshire militia played Scotch tunes to the country dances and reels. The first dance called Lord Hume's reel, was led down by Prince Ernest and Princess Mary.

The King staid to see his servants go down three dances on the lawn; and on his Majesty returning to the house, they greeted him with three cheers.

At twelve o'clock their Majesties and the Nobility retired to a temporary room, where 50 persons besides the Royal Family sat down to supper. The room was beautifully decorated with festoons of flowers, the entire work of her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, who had taken infinite pains to adorn this apartment with exquisite taste.

Among the nobility present were, the Prince and Princess of Orange, Earl and Countess of Uxbridge and family; Countess Dowager Ely, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lord and Lady Walsingham, Lady Gertrude Villiers, Lady Susan Ryder, Lord Craven, the Hon. Mr and Mrs Damer, General and Mrs Harcourt, Colonel and Mrs Sneyd, Miss Vyse, the Hon. Mr Murray, Generals Dundas, Gwynn, Garth, Sir Robert Lawrie, Col. Erskine, Col. Cartwright, and most of the officers belonging to the regiments in camp.

The Duke of York came late in the evening from the camp.

The Company staid till two o'clock in the morning, when the Royal Family returned to the Lodge.

FRANCE.

Yesterday by express were received Paris papers to the 4th instant exclusive.

A paper of the 2d August says, "The letters from Messina of the latest date say, that Buonaparte passed Sicily ten days before Admiral Nelson.

HEIDELBERG, July 28.

Letters from Trieste of the 27th Messidor (July 12.) informs us that the Grand Master of Malta is arrived there with seven other officers of the Order. These letters and those of Venice of the 30th, agree with the Vienna Gazette, as to the date of the sailing of the French squadron, by fixing it on the 27th Prairial (June 15th). They also confirm what appeared in the same Gazette, respecting the great treasures which the French found in Malta. They also confirm the news that the English squadron remained from the 28th Prairial (June 16th), to the 5th Messidor (June 23d), in the sea of Naples, or in the port of Messina. We further learn by a ship arrived on the 21st Messidor (July 9th), at Trieste, that the English squadron was seen near Malta on the 7th Messidor (June 25th).

We may then consider it as confirmed, from the different accounts that have been received, that the French fleet and transports left Malta between the 27th and 30th Prairial (15th and 18th June), in three or four divisions, having left in that island a garrison of 5000 or 6000 men. We may also consider it as confirmed, that the fleet sailed for Candia or Egypt, and not Corfu, as was reported; for, had it gone to Corfu, the intelligence would certainly have reached Trieste or Venice before the 22d Messidor (July 11th)—and besides, a letter from Leghorn, dated the 24th Messidor (July 13.), informs us, that a ship arrived at that port, had met the French squadron, which must have arrived at Alexandria about the middle of Messidor (beginning of July).

As to the English squadron under the command of Admiral Nelson, it appears certain that it has been detained and beaten about by contrary winds in the sea of Naples, from the 29th Prairial (June 17,) to the 1st Messidor (June 19,) which obliged him to go into the port of Messidor. It ought also to be observed, that the westerly winds, which have opposed the English squadron, may have favoured the progress of the French fleet. Thus when, after so much unfavourable weather, the English fleet appeared on the 7th Messidor (June 25) before Malta, the French had eight or ten days start of them, and must have reached the western point of the Isle of Candia, which is about 100 myriametres distant from Malta. From Candia to Alexandria is only six or seven days sail.

The *Echo*, of the 2d, makes the following observations on the want of news of Buonaparte:—"We know not the point where the French troops are to disembark; but it is demonstrated that Buonaparte sailed from Malta, to proceed to the eastern parts of the Mediterranean. Let us suppose that he is gone, as has been reported, to Alexandria, the want of news respecting him need not alarm us. The winds which prevail in this sea during the present season are from the west, which are quite contrary to vessels coming to France or Italy. All persons who have made this voyage agree, that it requires at this time about 50 days to come from that part of Africa to Leghorn, or Genoa.

The Sensible, so easily taken by the English, because she was only armed *en flute*, had only made forty leagues in seven days, and letters for France from Egypt or the top of the Levant have usually 80 days date.

If to these considerations be added the possibility that the English, who are behind Buonaparte, may have intercepted all his dispatches, it will appear that there is no ground for drawing unfavourable conclusions, on account of no certain news having yet been received of our fleet.

ceive the first accounts by the way of Constantinople.

A letter from Genoa, speaking of the taking of the Sensible frigate, says, "She was very badly defended; the crew, composed of Maltese, were only a set of cowardly rascals; that General D'Hilliers was obliged to threaten, to induce them to fire. Sixty men were killed on board our frigate. The Captain, who is quite a fool, did not know that the vessel was English till it was within pistol shot of him. He was then obliged to surrender, as the English were boarding him. D'Hilliers was much enraged against him and all the crew.

A letter from Milan of the 3d Thermidor says, "The General in Chief Brun has ordered the arrest of the Captain of the Sensible frigate, taken by the —— English. The Captain was ostentatiously released, with the greatest part of the crew of the frigate, by the captors, and is arrived at Genoa, where orders have been sent to arrest him. The English kept only General Baraguay D'Hilliers, with his two aids de camp.

M. Neckar is erased from the list of emigrants.

Captain Bourde of the Sensible frigate has been broken by an arrete from the Directory.

Fourteen ships of the line, two of which are two-deckers, are stated to be lying at Brest. One division, composed of the Hoche, and six frigates is prepared to receive a great quantity of troops of the line.

A letter from Ratisbone, of the 21st of July, says, the conferences at Vienna are very frequent with the Prussian minister. It is remarked, that the English minister is never present at them. It is believed that Prussia will be the mediator between France and Austria. The preparations for war continued, nevertheless, with the greatest activity.

The Echo, of the 12th Thermidor, says, "The hopes that a peace will will speedily be concluded on the Continent has, within these few days, raised the price of our funds between three and four per cent. What strengthens these hopes is, that a letter has lately been received from one of our Plenipotentiaries at Rastadt, which states, that a peace is actually on the eve of being signed."

A letter from Alexandria, of the 4th of June, has the following account of the preparations made there for Buonaparte's expedition:—"The magazines which have been forming here are all ready. We were taught to expect the arrival of 40,000 men; they now speak but of 20,000. The other 20,000 are to go by the isle of Cyprus to Aleppo, and from thence to pass by the Euphrates to the Persian Gulph. The column from this place will go to Suez, by Rosetta and Cairo, thence to embark on the Red Sea, where the French engineers have constructed rafts, which cannot be endangered by the shallows. These carry 3, 4, or even 500 men each. The ships of war which the French have at the isles of France and of Bourbon, are to meet them at the mouth of the Gulph, and to protect their passage through the Indian Sea, where the English have only a few frigates.

"The two French Commissaries who are here insinuate to the Turks that they are going to fight the enemies of the religion of Mahomet. This produces such an effect, that they may raise any number of recruits if so disposed. Two Frenchmen who have served in the army of Tippoo Saib have been here for some days. They wait for the French Commander in Chief, to confer with him on the future operations in India. The French have plenty of money, and are of course well served. The Pachas have received orders from the Porte to furnish whatever they may require.

Yesterday Lieut. Lundy, of the Dutch sloop Sea Hawk, arrived at the Admiralty, with information that a fleet of French frigates, said to consist of seven sail, were lying in the roads of Havre, ready to put to sea—in consequence of this intelligence, a messenger was immediately sent off with instructions to Admiral Parker, the Port Admiral at Portsmouth.

The following ships will sail this evening for Havre de Grave, to prevent the sailing of four of five frigates, now there ready for sea, viz.—Adamant of 50 guns, Diamond 30, Jason 38, and Arethusa 38.

The Court of Directors yesterday voted to Lord Hobart a pension of 1500l. per annum, subject to the confirmation of a General Court.

Some speculators state the following to be the object of Buonaparte's expedition. They suppose that he will employ his time in hovering about the Greek islands, until the event of the Congress at Rastadt be known, and that if the negociation there should prove unfavourable to peace, he will sail up the Adriatic, land his troops in Dalmatia, and pew that march towards Vienna, which was interrupted by the Preliminary Treaty of Leoben.

From the general tenor of the letters from Germany, it may be collected that both Austria and France are discontented with their present condition. France finds her grandeur limited, and Austria her security impaired by the treaty of Campo Formio, and both powers are desirous of trying the chances of a new war, while both are solicitous to purchase either the neutrality or the assistance of the King of Prussia. The French will be content with his neutrality. The Emperor cannot act without his aid. The negociation of Sieyes, at Berlin, is therefore likely to be decisive of the fate of Germany, and of the peace of the Continent. The party of Prince Henry, who inherite the fate and the opinions of the Great Frederic, and who have adopted a predelection for French literature and French philosophy, are zealously devoted to the views of the Directory of France. There is another powerful party opposed to this, who wish to promote an alliance with Austria and Russia against France. The one party intrigues with Sieyes, the other with Prince Repnin, and both factions put in motion with great activity all the secret springs upon which the most important negociations usually turn.

List of prison ships in Hamoaze with prisoners aboard.

	Prisoners.	Guns.	Commanders.
Commerce de Marseilles,	1278 F.	120	Lieut. Searle.
Prudent,	503 E.	64	Captain Lane.
	Superintendant Prisoners		
Sampson,	390 E.	64	Lieut. [illegible]van.
San Ysidro,	636 S.	74	Lieut. Wilkins.
Europe,	598 F.	64	Lieut. Gardner.
Bienfaisant,	518 F.	64	Lt. Collingwood.
	3921		

List of the fleet in the Mediterranean, under the command of Admiral Nelson:—

Vanguard,	74	Rear-Adm. Nelson, K. B. / Capt. E. Berry.
Orion,	74	—— Sir J. Saumarez.
Culloden,	74	—— Trowbridge.
Swiftsure,	74	—— Hallowell.
Zealous,	74	—— Hood.
Belerophon,	74	—— Darby.
Audacious,	74	—— Gould.
Theseus,	74	—— Ball.
Majestic,	74	—— Miller.
Defence,	74	—— Westcott.
Minotaur,	74	—— Peyton.
Goliath,	74	—— Louis.
Leander,	50	—— Foley.
		—— Thompson.

As a variety of reports have been propagated respecting the intelligence brought by a vessel lately arrived from Smyrna, we lay before our readers the following copy of a letter written by the Captain to his friend:—

PUNASA DOWNS, AUGUST 5.

"As the world seems very anxious about Admiral Nelson, I send you the following extracts from my Journal—

June 14. Sailed from Smyrna Castle.—16, passed the Channel of Scio, and saluted the Turkish fleet at Ceorne, consisting of three ships of the line of 74 guns each, and five frigates.—June 24, in lat. 34. 5. N. long. 17 E. fell in with a large row galley, which seemed inclined to engage us, but when we hoisted our colours and fired at him, he having no colours up, but afterwards he hoisted Maltese, and made all sail to get off, edging away S. E. with the wind at west. We chaced him some time, but not knowing of the island being taken, we hauled our wind again, as it run us away to leeward. She had officers on board in the national uniform. On the 29th of June, at two A. M. being about 30 leagues S. E. of Cape Passaro in Sicily, we heard a heavy firing for about half an hour. On the 30th of June chased four vessels off Malta, about three or four leagues. At sunset their people abandoned three of them, and took to the boats, being near a calm. In an hour we came up with them and took them having French colours hoisted. They were built for empty wine casks, and bound to Sicily for wine. Off Goro spoke a brig bound to Tunis, which informed me of having spoken the prizes the morning before, who informed him that the French entered Malta on the 12th of June under pretence of wanting provisions, with about 125 sail of transports and men of war; and when fairly anchored, they summoned the place to surrender, and put a French Governor on shore. They took every thing of value, and sent the Knights of Malta away in vessels for Spain and Portugal. The French fleet had sailed again on a secret expedition on the 22d of June to the eastward; some suppose for Egypt or Cyprus, and some for Constantinople. July 3, spoke a brig at Dusk, but did not like to board her, as I was informed of four French frigates having sailed from Malta with the Turkish slaves to Tunis, and was afraid of falling in with them. She was a Ragusa vessel, and had 32 Knights of Malta on board. She said he was bound to Leghorn, and confirmed the former news of the departure of the French from Malta. Had been out five days.

N. B. "We never heard of Admiral Nelson's fleet being in the Straits."

Yesterday forenoon a private belonging to the 26th regiment of the Tower Hamlet Militia, of the name of Grey, hung himself at his quarters in Bethnal Green, but was cut down by one of his comrades, so as to be taken alive to the regimental hospital, where he lamented much having been disappointed in his intention.

THIS DAY's POST.

LONDON—August 10.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Courier Office, half past three o'clock.

We have just received French papers of the 5th, 6th and 7th instant. In the Echo of the 7th, a letter from the Commissioner of Marine at Toulon, states, that the fleets of Buonaparte and Nelson have had a severe engagement near Alexandria. It is likewise stated, that the British lost three ships of the line and two frigates.

We should state that this intelligence is not given in the French Journal as official.

Further particulars to morrow.

SUN OFFICE—Three o'Clock, P. M.

We stop the press to announce the receipt, by express, of Paris papers to the 8th inst. In the Echo of the 20th Thermidor (August 7.) there is an extract of a letter, dated Beaucaire, 26th July, said to be from the Commissioner of the Marine at Toulon, mentioning that Admiral NELSON and BUONAPARTE had met near Alexandria; that the fleets had engaged, and that Admiral NELSON had lost three ships and two frigates.—The Commissioner adds, that he does not give further particulars, because the Directory should know them first. The letter is stated to be written to the Citizen Combette.

We trust it is true that the fleets have met. Of the result, in that event, we are not apprehensive.

Guillemardet writes from Madrid, that intelligence had reached Cadiz, of an action having taken place between Buonaparte and Nelson, in which the former had the advantage.

A letter from Genoa, also states, that an action has taken place, but the result was not known.

A letter from Greece announces that Buonaparte had arrived at Salonica.

"These contradictory reports only shew that we do not know where he is."—*Surveillante.*

Accounts arrived in town this morning, of an American schooner having fallen in with and taken a French privateer, which she carried into the river Delaware. It is also reported, that General Washington had agreed to take the command of the American army.

The Council of Five Hundred, in their sitting of the 1st adopted the plan of a resolution annexing Geneva to the French Republic, and making it the principal place of a new department called that of the Leman Lake.

Mr Gerry has not left Paris. The Chronique Universelle of the 4th inst. contains a very long official letter from the American Minister, of the date of the 20th ult. addressed to the French Minister Talleyrand Perigord. This letter is given in the French Journal both in French and English, and is published in that manner in consequence of a remonstrance by Mr Gerry against an incorrect translation of it which had appeared in the Reducteur.

He concludes by observing, that a negociation between France and the United States, free from all propositions of loans, and explanations of speeches, to be held, if necessary, in the city of some neutral nation, and providing for a decision by three or five Commissioners, of all points which might not be determined by direct negociation, might still be accompanied, in his opinion, with success; but that having no authority, he could not make the proposition.

French accounts from Genoa state, "that the brig Le Lodi, Citizen Senequier commander, on her voyage to General Buonaparte, with dispatches, was attacked off Port Longone, by the English brig the Eagle, much stronger than the former, both in men and metal. After an engagement which lasted four hours, and wherein the English brig lost twenty-five men and her masts, she was obliged to be towed off, but the French ship pursued her voyage, and does not seem to have sustained much damage."

Tallien and General Janus were both on board the Lodi—the report of their having been taken is therefore said to be without foundation.

By the last accounts from Holland it would seem that the Government of the Batavian Republic is determined to risk a quit or double, to rescue the port of the Texel and the North Seas from the dominion of the English, who frequently capture rich Dutch prizes. In order to attain this end, the Dutch Texel fleet makes all necessary preparations for putting to sea with the first favourable wind, and is already completely fitted out and manned. It is said to consist of 22 ships of war, among which are three of 74, five of 68, and three of 56 guns.

The French Minister of marine has placarded the following hand-bill at Paris. It is a curious specimen of the recruiting stile, and may compare with any of Sergeant Kite's performances in the Recruiting Sergeant.

"LIBERTY OF THE SEAS!

"FRENCH REPUBLICANS,

"The exploits of our brothers in arms, will descend to posterity! Hasten to take your station in the ranks, and to march to glory.

"Your country requires your services, and it expects every thing from your zeal and courage. Imitate the Republican phalanxes, which, triumphing over every obstacle, have secured the peace of the continent.

"Let us humble the pride of the English; let us vindicate the liberty of the seas; let us avenge the cause of humanity.

"The young men who possess talents, and artificers whose occupation have any connection with maritime affairs, may rely upon a speedy promotion.

"House of rendezvous, Rue Vougard, No. 1202, &c."

A Paris paper says—"The Neapolitan Court in order to shew that it has no connection with the English, communicated to the French Ambassador the entrance of their fleet into the Mediterranean. It appears that the English did not know the real destination of the French, since it is decisively clear, that they could have come up with them, if they had shaped their course to Malta.

"The English squadron passed through the Straits of Messina, which was thought hardly practicable for ships of the line. But at the present season, and with the assistance of Sicilian pilots, this passage is not dangerous."

Boulay Paty made, on the 1st of August, a long report in the French Council of Five Hundred, on the expence for the navy and the colonies, and proposed, that, in compliance with the demand of the Executive Government, its yearly amount be fixed at 125,000 livres Tournois.

"It is time, he said, that our navy should at last emerge from its ruins, and avenge the insults it has suffered; it is time that we should avenge at sea, as we have done by land, the political preponderance ensured to us by our means and our topographical situation; it is time that we should carry to the banks of the Thames, rescued from slavery, the last will of Europe, and the treaty of the Republic."

By some private letters from Leghorn, of the 5th ult. we learn, that it was currently reported, and generally believed there, that Buonaparte's first destination, after leaving Malta, was for Canea, and afterwards for Candia, both which islands were to be given up to the French, in consequence of a treaty negociated at Constantinople by the Minister of the Republic, whereby the French oblige themselves to obtain restitution of the Crimea to the Grand Signior. When the French shall have induced the credulous Divan to fulfil their part of the treaty, they will be at no loss to find some ingenious apology for violating their engagement; and in the mean time they will have obtained as compleat command of the Archipelago, as, from their late acquisitions, they now have of the Adriatic sea.

Yesterday an account was received by the Telegraph, that a fleet with naval stores on board, under convoy of a Swedish frigate, and bound to France, had been brought into the Downs.—This is the same fleet in quest of which Captain Lawford was some time ago dispatched with the squadron under his command.

The Lutine frigate, Captain Monkton, has sailed from Yarmouth, on a cruize towards Shetland, to intercept the Dutch Greenlanders on their return home. The English that are returned, left at the fishery 24 Dutch, under Prussian colours; they have had a very good season, and were to commence their home voyage on the 2d inst.

General Knox is appointed to succeed General Maitland in the command of the British troops in the island of St Domingo. The latter officer is now on his return to England.

Sir Charles Mallet and suite arrived at Taunton on Tuesday last, from India.

Yesterday his Majesty's ship Iris, of 32 guns, Captain Brisac, sailed from Sheerness with a large fleet under convoy, bound to Elsineur; and the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, came to the Little Nore to refit for Channel service.

JAMAICA FLEET.

The Europa, Harvey, from Jamaica, is arrived at Bristol.—Sailed from Cape Nichola Mole on the 29th of June, in company with about 160 sail for Great Britain, and about 20 Americans, under convoy of the Severn, and two other men of war. Was separated from the fleet on the 20th of July, in a very thick fog, on the banks of Newfoundland; and on the 21st fell in with the Simon Taylor, Watt, for London:—there were about 15 other ships far a-head, but does not know what they were.

The failure of the late expedition against the Baye des Anglais and Tiberon, cannot be attributed to any want of judicious arrangement on the part of the Commanding Officer, or to any deficiency of skill and courage of the officers and troops employed in it. The following statement of facts clearly accounts for the failure:—General Maitland being informed, after the departure of the expedition, that Toussaint l'Ouverture had taken advantage of the absence of part of the garrison, to make a vigorous attack on the Mole St Nicholas, immediately dispatched a counter-order to the troops to return to the defence of that post, the preservation of which was certainly of more importance than the object of the expedition. Thus it was found necessary to abandon La Baye des Anglais, which was already in the possession of Colonel Desfources, and to relinquish the conquest of Tiberon, which, notwithstanding the violence of the surge, was on the point of being accomplished. The project of Toussaint l'Ouverture on Mole St Nicholas was, however, completely defeated in consequence of the recall of the troops.

The rise of the late Mr Palmer to the great share of public patronage which he enjoyed, was very slow, and opposed from time to time by obstacles which would have discouraged any other man less confident and persevering. An application was made in his favour to Mr Garrick, to grant him an engagement at the early age of fifteen, but the manager having condescended to hear him rehearse, declared that he would never make an actor. The soundness of Mr Garrick's judgment was by no means proportionate to the splendour of his mimic powers, as this inimitable performer afterwards pronounced a similar opinion on Mr Henderson and Mrs Siddons. In consequence, however, of Mr Palmer's success, Mr Garrick enrolled him in the Drury-lane corps, but trusted him with nothing of importance till the death of his namesake, Mr Palmer, son-in-law to the celebrated Mrs Pritchard, and who was in considerable repute for the ease and elegance with which he played the genteel cast of characters. From this period Mr Palmer had constant opportunities of displaying an uncommon versatility of powers, and at length became an universal favourite.

Poor Palmer had two narrow escapes from death in the course of his professional labours.—Mrs Barry, in Euphrasia, some years since, stabbed him in the breast, in consequence of the dagger which she used failing in its spring; and more recently, Kelly dangerously wounded him in the head with a sabre, we believe, in the Opera of the Siege of Belgrade.—And once, as he with much pleasantry and frankness used to tell the story himself, a party of Dutch pin players, for whom, when he was a little boy, he was officiating as *groom-porter*, had nearly *tipped out his king-pin*, by hitting him on the head with their large bowl.

On Saturday the lady who was so unexpectedly delivered a few days since at a gentleman's chambers in Lincoln's Inn, was removed from thence with her twins, who with the mother are likely to do well. The story has already travelled into Wales, from whence the gentleman has received letters of condolence from his relations.

BALTIMORE, May 21.

An American who came passenger in a vessel from Hispaniola, on Saturday, informs, that he witnessed, on the beach of Aux Cayes, the burning of several barges, and saw their piratical crews sent to prison in irons. The reasons assigned for this procedure was, the plundering, by these barges, of American vessels. Our informant further adds, that General Rigaud had broken the Commissary of the place, in consequence of his commissioning these barges; and that the new Commissary was positively forbid granting any commissions against Americans. From the character of our informant, we believe this information may be implicitly relied on.

LLOYD's MARINE LIST, August 7.

THE Europa, Harvey, from Jamaica, arrived at Bristol parted the convoy, on 20th July, in a thick fog, off the Banks of Newfoundland, about fifteen other ships parted same time.

The Peggy, Baird, from Philadelphia to Bilboa, is taken off Cape Spinas, by 4 row boats, and carried into St Andero.

La Adventure privateer, of 14 guns, is just out of the Isle of Bas, by the Melpomene frigate, and brought to Plymouth.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Aug. 7. N. E.—8. N. E.—9. S. E.

MAILS.

Arrived——Ireland, 2.—Hamburgh 1.

Due——Ireland, 4.—Hamburgh, 1.

—STOCKS—

This day (Aug. 8) at twelve o'clock,

3 *per cent. con.* 48 1/8 1/8 1/4——*Consols* 3/4

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—AUGUST 13.

In the foregoing columns our readers will find extracts from the Paris papers.—Those received yesterday contain various reports respecting BUONAPARTE's fleet and that under Admiral NELSON. Those go partly to say, that the French fleet had got so far a-head of the British as to secure them from any attack; and they farther report, that General BUONAPARTE had actually landed his troops at Alexandria.

The papers of this morning contain very different intelligence. The Paris Journals, which are arrived down to the 7th inst. inclusive, contain a report that the two fleets had met—that a dreadful engagement had ensued, which terminated by the French taking three sail of the British fleet. This intelligence is said to have been received in a letter from the Commissioner of Marine at Toulon, to Citizen COMBETTE at Paris.

A few days must shew what truth is in this statement. In the mean time we must remark, that it is perfectly opposite to the whole tendency of the reports, and the most recent intelligence received, which placed the two fleets at the distance of several days sail from each other. It also deserves to be noticed, that the writer of the letter says, "he does not give further particulars, because the Directory should know them first." Now it can scarcely be believed, that intelligence of so much importance to them would have been concealed or delayed one moment; and what particulars can these possibly be which cannot be made known, when the event ultimately would appear to have been so advantageous to them. We may also remark that no date is mentioned when the engagement took place.

It is not improbable that this report has been circulated for the purpose of buoying up the spirits of the seamen, and to facilitate their entering on board the fleet now at Brest; for we observe in the last papers a bombastic address to them by the Minister of marine, calling upon them to come forward to humble the pride of the English, and vindicate the liberty of the seas.

Upon the whole, we look upon this as a dashing report, having no foundation in fact.

Married on the 7th inst. at Lea Castle in Worcestershire, the Hon. Colonel JOHN HOPE, to Miss ELIZA HOPE, youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles Hope Weir of Craigiehall, deceased.

Yesterday, being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, when he entered the 33th year of his age, the flag was displayed from the Castle.

The late Mr Jennens, a few days before his death, called his steward, and complained that he had no money in his pocket, and that he was miserable for want of it. He said it was hard for him to remain without cash in the house. "Sir," replied the steward, "there is a bag of 5000 guineas, which you gave me some time ago, and out of which very little has been taken." ——"Then give me what money you have about you."—He received four guineas, which he twirled and tossed about for some time like a child; he then returned them to his steward, and said, "Money is no longer of use to me."

Lady Diana Flemming is going to put in her claim to a share of Mr Jennens's immense riches, as her ladyship is on the same line of relationship with Lady Andover.

Shipping Intelligence.

On Friday night, the Appollo, Captain Halkett, sent up to Leith Roads, two Dutch Greenlandmen, the one with ten, the other with eleven fish.

On Wednesday last a fleet of ships from Sweden, arrived at Hull, under convoy of a Swedish man of war, they are the first vessels that are come to that port under the protection of that flag.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

August 9. Andrew and Ketty, Small, from Glasgow, goods—Jean, Orr, from Warrens grain—Endeavour, Tod, from Perth, goods—Nelly, Thomson, from Hamburgh, do—Nicholas, Garden, from Glasgow, do—Magdaline and Anne, Brant, from Dram, timber—Lion, Anderson, from Easterezer, do—Hope, Lamb, from Archangel, tar—Elisabeth, Reburn, from Banff—Berwickshire, Cummings, from London, goods—Peggy and Brothers, Blues, from Alemouth, do—Peggy, Clerk, from Dundee, do—Seven sloops with coals——11. Emanuel, Salvinson, from Mandell, timber—Glasgow Packet, Taylor, from London, goods—Unity, Christison, from Dram, timber—Neptune, Hall, from London, goods—Ketty, Wishart, from Newcastle, do—Aberdeen and Leith Packet, Wilson, from Aberdeen, do.

CLEARED OUT.

Leith Packet, Scott, for London, goods—Hazard, Cleghorn, for do do—Ann, Ross, for Glasgow, do—Catharine and Isobell, Nairn, from Perth, do—Neptune, Manson, for Thurso, do—Welfare, Greig, for Liverpool, do.

Wind W.—Moderate.

ARRIVED IN THE CLYDE.

August 8. Cato, Robertson, from Boston, tobacco.
Jeanie, Smith, from Virginia, do.
Rebecca, Corran, from Virginia, do.

SAILED FROM THE CLYDE.

August 8. Nancy, Walker, for Quebec, goods.
Margarets, Currie, for New York, cannon.
Fanny, Braine, for do do.
9. Demoster, Cochrane, for Hamburgh, coffee and sugar.

GLASGOW TONTINE LIST.

Rebecca, Borran, is arrived in the Clyde from Virginia.
Cumberland, Pirrin, at Virginia from Liverpool.
Principal, Lea, in the Downs from Smyrna.
Lucy, Goldie, at Quebec from the Clyde.
Commerce, Black, in the Clyde from Jamaica.
Fingal, Fisher, do from ditto.
Nassau, Ramsay, do from ditto.
Eagle, Davidson, do from ditto.
Pallas, Haggart, do from ditto.
Elizabeth, Thomson, do from ditto.
George, Colquhoun, do from ditto.
Jane, Fairrie, do. from ditto.
Hero, Wood, do from ditto.
Diana, Lyon, in the Clyde, from Trinidad, parted with the fleet, on Monday last, off Cape Clear.
Louisa, Oughton, in the Clyde from Barbadoes.
Asia, M'Gill, in do from Martinico.

BELFAST, August 8.

Saturday, JOHN QUERY and GAWEN WATT, both of Belfast, were brought before a General Court Martial, at Carrickfergus, charged with treason and rebellion, in being in arms with the rebels at Antrim, on the 7th of June last. Both prisoners pleaded Guilty.—They have been sentenced to transportation.

The barley harvest began this week in the Ards.—There is every appearance of a plentiful crop; and, should the present weather continue, in a few days the grain in general will be ready for cutting.

Wednesday two chaises, with prisoners, arrived from the county of Down, escorted by the Castlereagh cavalry. They were lodged in the Donegall-Arms.

Last week, a person, who had been in the act of cutting cordage, from the bow of a vessel lying in this harbour, with an intention, it is supposed, of stealing it, fell from the bow and was drowned. When his body was taken out, the knife was found in one hand, and the cordage in the other.

Last week, Doctor NIXON, (one of the persons for whom a reward of fifty guineas was offered in the county of Antrim proclamation, issued by General NUGENT, on the 23d ult.) was taken in a corn field near Ballyclare. He was brought in here on Sunday last and lodged in the Donegall-Arms.

DUBLIN, August 7.

From the county of Wicklow we are sorry to hear, that not only the practices of nocturnal outrage are continued, but that parties of the rebels dare to appear assembled in the day time. The difficulty of covering so wild and extended a country with a military power, prevents our hoping that any measures but the most active and unremitting pursuit and punishment can reduce the insurgents of Wicklow to their ordinary habits of peace and industry.

Several cars, laden with provisions, have fallen into the hands of rebel parties between Rathdrum and Arklow, in the county of Wicklow.

The trial of Captain PHILIP HAY, of the 3d regiment, at Wexford, by Court Martial, has not terminated. The prosecution for the Crown held from Friday to Tuesday last, when it adjourned, to give the prisoner time to make his defence. He is allowed a lawyer and an agent—the former is Mr BUSHE, the latter Mr WADDY. Among the charges against the prisoner, he is accused of having commanded and fought in two battles with the rebels, against his Majesty's forces.

Four yeomen of the Enniscorthy corps, and one of the Scarawalsh infantry, were assassinated last week in the woods of Monart, near Enniscorthy, by a device of the blackest and most diabolical treachery:—A feigned information was given of a large quantity of plate, which the rebels had plundered, being concealed in a field near those woods, and these five yeomen were dispatched to recover it—they never returned.—A strong party from Enniscorthy scoured the woods the next day, and half unburied in a sand-hole were found the naked bodies of their unhappy companions, mangled and torn by pikes in a manner the most savage and horrible! Upon enquiry, it was found that they had been decoyed by the supposed informant (a woman) into her house near the wood, and there, while searching for their object, beset and butchered by a party of assassins placed there for the purpose.—These victims to hellish barbarity were Protestant farmers, of excellent conduct and character.

CORK, July 30.

Four soldiers of the Westmeath militia were shot this day on the Dyke Field, pursuant to the sentence of a General Court Martial. The entire garrison attended the execution, during which time the yeomanry corps took the guard of the city.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,

BERWICKSHIRE PACKET,

J. CUMMINGS Master,

AND

GLASGOW PACKET, J. TAYLOR Master,

Will take in Goods, the Berwickshire till Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock, when she will sail; and the Glasgow till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday morning at eight o'clock.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith August 13. 1798.

FOR SALE,

A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION, &c. IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD at Ayr, in the King's Arms, on Friday the 17th day of August current, at two o'clock afternoon,

A FEU-DUTY of L. 101 7s. Sterling. The lands out of which this Feu-duty is payable hold of the Crown, and afford a vote for a Member of Parliament. If agreeable to the purchaser, a Farm and Village, paying betwixt Fifty and Sixty pounds per annum of tack and feu-duty, will be sold with the above superiority.

For further particulars apply to Mess. Wight and Shaw, No. 23. North Hanover Street, or David Limond, writer in Ayr.

THE Roup and Sale of the LANDS of HILLHOUSE, MOSSIDE, and WHITEHILLOCH; the LANDS of LOCHEND, RIGHEAD, and SORN MILL, and of the HOUSES and other Subjects which belonged to the deceased Mr WILLIAM PATERSON, writer in Kilmarnock, which was to have proceeded *upon Friday the 10th curt.* within the Sun Inn in Kilmarnock, was that day ADJOURNED until *Friday the 24th current*, when the same will be exposed to sale within the said Inn, at twelve o'clock mid-day, in terms of the foresaid advertisements.

A GARDEN AT INVERKEITHING TO LET.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas next,

A LARGE GARDEN, well stocked with fruit trees, currant and gooseberry bushes, all of the very best kinds, lying close by and having access to the harbour of Inverkeithing, where there is always a ready market for all the produce. The fruit trees are numerous, very young, and bear well.

For particulars apply to Robert Walker, the proprietor, at Inverkeithing.

N. B. A Dwelling House will be built upon the premises for the tenant, upon terms.

LANDS IN KINCARDINESHIRE,

FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on the 20th of November next, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE LANDS of PITNAMOON, DRONACHMYRE, and Part of GADLOWHILLOCK, being Parts of the Barony of PITSLIGO, lying within the parishes of Fordoun and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine.

These lands consist of about 360 acres arable, 70 of pasture, and 58 of muir, on which there is a thriving plantation of 15 acres. About one third of the property is let upon leases of moderate endurance, at a rent of 50l. on the expiry of which a considerable rise of rent will be obtained—and the proprietor has lately, at a great price, purchased up the lease on the rest of the property, being a farm of 220 acres arable, besides pasture—to which a purchaser will have access at Martinmas 1799. On this farm there is a good farm-house, lately built, with suitable offices, and it may be readily let at above 200l. per annum.

These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued at 390l. Scots.—A purchaser, if he inclines, may have so much more of superiority as will make up a freehold qualification. The public burdens are moderate, and the teinds are valued, and nearly exhausted.

John Gore will shew the marches, and Mr Johnston at Pitnamoon, will give any information that may be required to any person desirous of viewing the grounds; and for further particulars apply to Maxwell Gordon and John Murison, writers the signet.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM DEAN SWIFT.

NOT IN HIS WORKS.

SIR, *Dublin, March* 23, 1734.

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your letter, and diſcourſe upon the fiſhery. You diſcover in both a true love of your country, and, (excepting ſome civilities to me,) a very good judgment, with good wiſhes to this vicious kingdom, and a perfect knowledge of the ſubject you treat. But you are more temperate than I, and conſequently much wiſer; for corruptions are apt to make me impatient, and give offence, which you prudently avoid.

Ever ſince I began to think, I was enraged at the folly of England, in ſuffering the Dutch to have almoſt the whole advantage of the fiſhery, juſt under our noſes. The late Lord Weemys told me he was Governor of a caſtle in Scotland, near which the Dutch uſed to fiſh. He ſent to them in a civil manner, to deſire they would ſend him ſome fiſh, which they brutiſhly refuſed.—Whereupon he ordered three or four cannon to be diſcharged from the Caſtle, (for their boats were in reach of the ſhot,) and immediately they ſent him more than he wanted.

The Dutch are a kind of ſharpers among a parcel of honeſt gentlemen, who think they underſtand play, and are bubbled out of their money. I love them for the love they have of their country; which, however, is no virtue in them, becauſe it is their private intereſt, which is directly contrary in England.—In the Queen's time, I did often preſs the Lord Treaſurer Oxford, and others of the Miniſtry, upon this very ſubject; but the anſwer was, "We muſt not offend the Dutch;" who at that very time were oppoſing us in all our ſteps towards a peace. I laugh to ſee the zeal of Miniſtry about the fiſhery at Newfoundland (I think) while no care was taken againſt the Dutch fiſhing juſt at our doors.

As to my native country, I happened by a perfect accident to be born here, my mother being left here from returning to her houſe at Leiceſter; and I was a year old before I was ſent to England; and thus I am a Teague, or an Iriſhman, or what people pleaſe, altho' the beſt part of my life was in England. What I did for this country was from perfect hatred of tyranny and oppreſſion, for which I had a proclamation againſt me for 300l. which my old friend was obliged to conſent to, the very firſt, or ſecond night of his arrival hither; the crime was writing againſt one Wood, an ironmonger, to coin 100,000l. in halfpence, not exceeding one-ſixth part of the money; which was laid before the people in ſo plain a manner that they all refuſed it, and ſo the nation was preſerved from immediate ruin.

I have done ſome ſmaller ſervices for this kingdom, but I can do no more; I have too many years upon me, and too much ſickneſs; I am out of favour at court, where I was well received two ſummers, ſix or ſeven years ago; the governing people do not love me; for as corrupt as England is, it is an habitation of ſaints, in compariſon of Ireland. We are all ſlaves, and knaves, and fools; and all but the biſhops, and people in employment, beggars. The caſh of Ireland does not amount to 200,000l. The few honeſt men among us are dead-hearted, poor, and out of favour, and power. I talked to two or three Members of the Houſe of Commons about your ſcheme; they agreed with me it would be highly advantageous, but that there was not virtue enough left among us to put it into execution.

A gentleman of this kingdom, three years ago, was engaged in a fiſhery in the North; he got men from Orkney to cure his fiſh, but the vulgar people in Ireland are ſo lazy, that he could get no body to join him, and ſo the project fell, and he loſt two-thirds of his money. Oppreſſed beggars are always knaves, and I believe there are hardly any others among us; they had rather get a ſhilling by knavery, than five pounds by honeſt dealings. They loſt 300,000l. for ever in the time of the plague at Marſeilles, when the Spaniards would have bought all their linen from Ireland, but the merchants and traders ſent over ſuch abominable ſtuff that it was returned back, and ſold for a fourth of its value. This is our condition, which you may pleaſe to pity, but never commend. I wiſh you good ſucceſs with all my heart. I have always loved good projects, but have ever found them to miſcarry.

I am, Sir, with true eſteem for your good intentions,

Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant.

P. S. I would have ſubſcribed my name, if I had not a very bad one; ſo I leave you to gueſs it. If I can be of any ſervice to you in this kingdom, I ſhould be glad you will employ me.

DEATH OF J. J. ROSSEAU.

Citizen Coranceez having lately published, at Paris, an Essay on the Writings of J. J. Rosseau, in which he states some reasons for thinking that this celebrated man anticipated the period of his life, and shot himself with a pistol, his Widow has written the following letter to him, inserted in the—"Journal de Paris."

Pleſſis, Belleville, 27th Prairial, June 15, *6th year.*

MARIE THERESE LEVASSEUR, WIDOW OF J. J. ROUSSEAU, TO CITIZEN CORANCEZ.

"*Citizen*,

"I AM juſtly afflicted at the details you give of the death of my huſband, after the manner which you ſay you heard it related at an inn. That death is, and ever ſhall be, preſent to my memory as long as I live, and I can now retrace all its circumſtances; but firſt accept from the widow of your friend the double reproach of having long forgotten her, and neglected to conſult her previous to your writing.

"On the 3d of July 1778, and not on the 2d, my huſband roſe at his uſual hour, and did not go out that morning: he was to have given a leſſon to Mademoiſelle Girardin the younger. I and the ſervant prepared for him whatever was neceſſary for the toilet. We breakfaſted, but he did not; having dined the day before at the Chateau Ermenonville, and perhaps eaten rather heartily, he felt himſelf indiſpoſed. After breakfaſt he told me that the locksmith employed in fitting up our furniture deſired to be paid, and I went to take him the money. At my return (it was not yet ten o'clock), in aſcending the ſtaircaſe, I heard the plaintive cries of my huſband. Entering haſtily, I found him lying on the couch, and called for aſſiſtance. He bid me deſiſt, for he had need of nobody now that I was returned. In obedience to his deſire I ſhut the door, and threw open the windows. With all my ſtrength I then aſſiſted in putting my huſband to bed. I made him take ſome drops of *Eau de Carmés*, which he himſelf poured out. I came to him holding his hands, and at the moment when I thought him much relieved, he fell with his face to the ground ſo forcibly as to overturn me. I raiſed myſelf, ſending forth piercing cries.—The door was locked: M. Girardin, who had another key to our apartment, came in, and not Madame Girardin; I was covered with the blood which iſſued from the face of my huſband. He then expired, holding my hands incloſed in his, without uttering a ſingle word.

"I aver to you; I aver to my fellow citizens; I aver to poſterity, that my huſband died in my arms in the manner I have deſcribed; that he did not poiſon himſelf with a diſh of coffee; that he did not blow out his brains with a piſtol ſhot.

"In a ſhort time after my huſband's arrival at Ermenonville, that reſidence excited his fears, and he communicated to me the neceſſity for his return to Paris. They appeared to me unfounded (I am bathed in tears at the recollection.) No, I ſhall never forgive myſelf my obſtinacy in remaining at Ermenonville. Neither the preſſing inſtances of M. de Girardin, who often beſought me on his knees not to give my conſent to return to Paris, nor the enormous expence which our removal coſt us, and which muſt be again repeated, appear to me ſince his death, but as very weak excuſes.—My huſband being dead, and forgetting all that he ſaid to me, I threw myſelf into the power of that man who had proſtrated himſelf before me, I remitted him all the ready money in my houſe; I let him take poſſeſſion of the manuſcripts of L'Herbler, of the muſic, and all thoſe other things of which our property was compoſed.

"As rapid in his cauſe as an eagle in its courſe, this man arrived at Geneva, and without conſulting me, or giving me time to recollect myſelf, he ſold all my effects for bills of exchange, which have not been paid, and for which I have ſince been obliged to accept of an annuity.

"I ſhould not forget to inform you, that the money which I gave him to take care of me during my life, he has repaid in aſſignats.

"There now remains for the widow of your friend, the widow of J. J. Rouſſeau, almoſt 80 years of age, only a ſmall annuity, badly paid by ſome individuals, and a penſion of 1500 livres granted her by the nation, of which the 5th year is now due, and which is placed upon the ſame footing as the great penſions and annuities. Thus does ſhe inhabit a thatched cottage in want of almoſt every thing.

"I conclude with requeſting that you will remember me to your ſpouſe.

"MARIE THERESE LEVASSEUR,
"*Widow of J. J. Rouſſeau*"

To the CREDITORS *of*

JOHN AITCHISON, Merchant in Leith.

THOSE Creditors who have not yet lodged with the truſtee their claims and vouchers of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, are requeſted to do ſo between and the 10th day of September next, when a ſcheme of diviſion will be made up; and ſuch of them as ſhall not, by that time, have attended to this notice will be excluded from the diviſion.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Subscriptions in the Country Part of the Parish of Montrose.

	£	s.	d.
John Duncan, Eſq. of Roſemount	100	0	0
Miſs Gordon, Gayfield	2	2	0
Mrs Irvine, ditto	1	1	0
George Carnegie, Eſq. of Pittarow	20	0	0
Miſs Mary Carnegie, Charleton	2	2	0
Miſs A. Dickſon, ditto	0	10	6
Miſs Elizabeth Carnegie, ditto	3	3	0
Miſs Scott, Newmanswalls	2	2	0
William Allan, Littlemill	1	0	0
David Baillie, Wardhouſe	1	0	0
Miſs Renny, Barrowfield	2	2	0
Lady Gordon, Gayfield	5	5	0
James Walker, Newbigging	3	3	0

At Roſemount.

	s.	d.
Ann Fraſer	2	6
Helen Webſter	1	0
Chriſtian Volume	1	0
Iſobel Bate	1	0
Ann Steel	1	0
Henry Heaton	5	0
William Keir	5	0
Alexander Reid	3	0
Mary Harvey	3	0
Alexander Mitchell	1	0
Margaret Simpſon	1	0
Elspet Macpherſon	1	0
Betty Renny	1	0

Tarrowfield.

David Graham	2	0
Francis Allan	1	0
James Crabb	1	0
John Licklay	1	0

Charleton.

Andrew Gray	1	0
David Mill	2	0
William M'Gregor	1	0
Robert Norrie	2	6
John Jamie	1	0
James Wallace	2	6
Thomas Wallace	2	6
John Chriſtie	2	6
Alexander Gray	2	6
Ann Stewart	2	0
Suſan Jamie	1	0
Elizabeth Jamie	1	6
Iſobel Don	1	6
Lillias Fergusſon	3	6

Nurſery.

George Shepherd	5	0

Redfield.

James Mellison	5	0
Ann Luckie	1	0
Iſobel Will	0	6

Brewery.

Robert Milne	2	6
William Allan	1	0
Alexander Hutcheon	2	6
Robert Morrice	1	0
Jean Young	1	0
James Deans	1	0
David Lawrence	1	0
John Watts	1	0
David Smith	0	6
Alexander Kinnear	1	0
John Wiſe	1	0
William Fairweather	1	6
John Aitken	1	0
Alexander M'Kenzie	1	0
William Hendrew	1	0
John Roſs	2	0
James Edward	2	0
John Ramſay	1	0
David Beatrie	1	0
Charles Clark	1	0
James Anderſon	2	6
Robert Bridgeford	1	0
Mrs Lyall	1	0
John Smith	1	0
John Lawrence	1	0
David Falconer	1	0
Andrew Lighton	1	0
David Lighton	1	0
Robert More	1	0
Robert Gibb	5	0
James Mitchell	1	0
James Walker	0	6
William Falconer	5	0
William Craig	1	0
David Sheral	2	0

Newbigging.

Robert Petrie	1	0
John Lindſay	1	0
Charles Smith	1	0
George Knight	1	0
William Watſon	1	0
James Cuthbert	1	0
William Bridgeford	0	6
James More	0	6
John Smart	0	6
James Mitchell	0	6

Hedderwick

Alexander Mather	3	0
John Taylor	5	0
David Scott	1	0
James Jack	1	0
George Beattie	1	0
David Fettice	1	0
Alexander Mitchell	5	0
Alexander Strachan	1	0
David Scott	1	0
John Walker	1	0
Arthur Webſter	1	0
William Webſter	1	0
David Clark	1	0
Robert Smith	1	0
James Hill	1	0
James Hill	1	0
Thomas Davidſon	1	0
George Gouke	1	0
David Simpſon	2	0
Robert Neilſon	1	0

L. 151 9 6

Subscriptions in the Parish of Newbottle,

In the county of Mid Lothian, besides 15l. 15s. subscribed by the Rev. Mr Brown, minister of that parish, and 2l. 2s. subscribed by Andrew Anderson, exciseman at Dalkeith, exclusive of what may have been subscribed by the different heritors.

Town of Newbottle.

	£	s.	d.
John Turner	15	15	0
Le Grand Lumsdane, gardener	1	1	0
Andrew Mutter, farmer	1	1	0
Andrew Stephenſon, wright	0	10	6
Thomas Brown, ditto	0	10	6
John Burns, vintner	0	5	0
Thomas Thomſon, feuar	0	5	0
Samuel Elliot, vintner	0	5	0
William Kendall, ditto	0	5	0
Robert Hunter, coal driver, ditto	0	5	0
William Lumsden, gardener	0	5	0
Robert Malcolm, baron officer	0	2	6
William Smith, labourer	0	2	6
John Pringle, cooper	0	2	0
John Hunter, overſman	0	2	0
Three women ſervants of Mr Turner's, 2s. each	0	3	0
James Charles, Alex. Fryar, John Anderſon, and Robert French, labourers, 12 each	0	4	0
Wm. Dalgleiſh, gardener at Newbottle Abbey	0	1	0
A friend to his country gave a ſtamp dollar	0	4	6

Southside.

James Chiſholm	0	5	0
Seven ſervants and labourers at 2s. each	0	14	0
Four ditto at 1s. each	0	4	0
James Mills, weaver	0	1	0
George Steward, collier	0	2	0
James Scugal, wright	0	2	0

At Newmills.

Mr James Brodie, tenant	10	10	0
John Clark, his ſervant	0	15	0
Thomas Aitken, ditto	0	6	0
John Brunton, ditto	0	5	6
Andrew Steven, Thomas Baxter, Charles Kinghorn, ditto, 5s. each	0	15	0
William Cochran, Andrew Woodrow, and Alexander Paterſon, ditto, 2s. each	0	6	0

Lawfield.

Mr Alexander Carfrae	3	3	0
Mr William Douglas, his nephew	1	1	0
Samuel Davidſon, farmer, Newtown	0	5	0
John Duncan, ploughman	0	3	0
John Bony, ditto	0	2	6
Robert Blackwood, labourer	0	2	6
William Cummin, herd, and Thomas M'Beath, ploughman, 1s. each	0	2	0
James Turner and James Duncan, boys, 6d. each	0	1	0

Mayfield.

John Clerk, tenant	2	2	0
James Bain, Katharine Rutherford, 2s. 6d. each	0	5	0
James, George, and Eliz. Crooks, 1s. each	0	3	0
Peter Hog, and Andrew Tait, 1s. each	0	2	0
Euph. Brunton, all ſervants	0	0	6
John Wilſon, overſman at Eaſthouſes	0	5	0
Wm. Thompſon, feuar at Newton Grange	0	2	0
George Stephenſon, ſchoolmaſter at Weſthouſes	0	10	6
William Dickſon, huſbandman, Charles Dickſon, ſmith, at ditto, 6d. each	0	1	0
John Crain, coalgrieve at Stobhill	0	2	2
Thomas Weir, merchant at ditto	0	2	6
Robert Thomſon, ditto, ditto	0	1	6
Malcolm Moffat, carter, ditto	0	1	0
Charles Robertſon, ſervant to Mr Turner, Longerwood	0	2	6
James M'Alpie, ditto, ditto	0	2	6
Alexander Garvey Latour, Laurie Ferrier, ditto, 1s. each	0	2	0
Iſabel Neil, ſervant at ditto	0	1	0

At Callhoime and Neighbourhood.

Mr Wm. Smith, tenant, Callhome	1	1	0
Wm. Roſs, George Moffat, labourers at ditto	0	5	0
Thomas Cumming, ditto, ditto	0	1	0
Cal. Hair, and Janet Ramſay, ſervants, 6d each	0	1	0
Alexander Roſs, tenant at Cotts	0	3	0
Janet Duncan, ſervant, Alexander Cockburn, do Iſobel Kelly, and her daughter, 6d. each	0	2	0
David Cummin, tailor	0	1	6
John Buchan, farmer, Longlaw	0	2	6
Alexander Ramſay, labourer	0	1	6
John Thomſon, ditto	0	1	6
Thomas Taylor, farmer, ditto	0	2	6
Wm. Porteous, ſervant	0	0	6
Andrew Hair, tenant, Wellhouſe	0	3	0
Wm. Smith, labourer	0	2	6
James Liddel, ditto	0	2	0
Robert Hair, farmer, Fuſſot	0	2	6
Andrew Halliday, ſmith at ditto	0	1	6
Chriſtian Moffat, widow	0	1	0
Wm. Herriot, coal grieve	0	1	0
John Moffat, G. Cunningham, colliers, 1s. each	0	2	0
	L. 48	3	8

Subscriptions in the Parish of Kirkurd.

John Carmichael of Skirling, Eſq.	200	0	0
Wm. Lawſon of Cairnmuir, Eſq.	10	10	0
John Lawſon, younger of Cairnmuir, beſides a ſubſcription as an Edinburgh Volunteer	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr David Anderſon as formerly ſubſcribed at the Preſbytery	5	5	0

Mr Carmichael's tenants.

Mr James Henderſon, Kirkurd, Weſtmains	2	2	0
Mr James Aiken, Lochurd	2	2	0
Mr Wm. Burton, Ladyurd	2	2	0
Mr Walter Jamieſon, Smiddyhill	1	1	0
Mr Wm. Mark, Mardanes	0	10	0
Mr John Young, Kaimriggs	0	10	6
Mr Adam Howiſon, Mount	0	5	0
Mr Robert Muir, Lochurd	0	2	6
Mrs Margaret Dickſon, Froſthole	0	2	6

Mr Carmichael's ſervants.

John Grieve, overſeer	2	2	0
Alexander Smith, firſt ſervant	2	2	0
John Bailie, gardener	0	10	6
James Gilray, ditto	0	2	6
Alexander Hogg	0	10	6
James Shortridge	0	10	6
Mrs Marion Tweedie, houſekeeper	0	5	0
Janet M'Dowal, cook	0	5	0
Agnes Watt	0	2	0
James Thomſon, ploughman	0	5	0
Andrew Murdiſon, ditto	0	5	0
James Bell, carter	0	2	6
John Rough, herd	0	2	0
James Marſhall	0	2	0
James Watt, day labourer	0	2	6
James Murk, ditto	0	2	0
John Coſſar, ditto	0	1	0
Eliſabeth White, ſervant to Mr Grieve	0	1	0

Mr Lawſon's tenants.

Mr Thomas Patterſon, Netherurd, Weſtmains	0	5	0
Mr John Gray, Netherurd mill	0	5	0
Mr James Lauder, Bryland	0	2	6

Mr Lawſon's ſervants

James Dickſon, houſe ſervant	0	2	0
Charles Thomſon, gardener	0	1	6
James Bertram, ploughman	0	1	0
Robert Wallace, day labourer	0	2	0
Thomas Saunderſon	0	1	0
Thomas Brown, tenant in Mount	0	1	0
John Renwick, ſchoolmaſter	1	1	0
Richard White, wright, Kirkurd	0	10	6
Thomas White, ditto	0	10	6
William White, ditto	0	10	6
William Brown, ditto	0	5	0
John Notman, apprentice wright, do	0	1	0
John Johnſton, ſmith, do	0	5	0
Wm. Muir, ploughman, Ladyurd	0	2	0
Thomas Muir, ditto, ditto	0	2	0
Robert Ritchie, ditto	0	1	0
Marion Fergusſon, ſervant to ditto	0	1	0
Francis Braidwood, maſon, Shaw	0	2	0
Thomas Rough, ſmith, Tofts	0	1	0
David Renwick, tailor, ditto	0	1	0
John Johnſton, ploughman, Netherurd mill	0	1	0
James Lithgow, ditto, ditto	0	1	0
Betty Jardine, New Cairnmuir	0	1	0
Wm. Young, tailor, Sunny-acres	0	1	6
Robert Rough, ſhoemaker, Bryland	0	2	0
Alexander Trail, ploughman, Kirkurd, Weſtmains	0	2	6
James M'Lean, ditto, ditto	0	2	6
Peter Proudfoot, herd, ditto	0	2	0
Janet Young, ſervant, ditto	0	2	0
Euphemia Noble, ditto, ditto	0	1	0
Michael Mercer, ſervant, Kaimrigg	0	1	0
Thomas Lithgow, ploughman, Mount	0	1	0
Wm. Muir, ploughman, Lochurd	0	2	0
James Morton, weaver, ditto	0	1	0
James Watt, ſervant to the Rev. Mr Anderſon	0	3	0
Wm. Johnſton, ſmith, Hareſtanes	0	1	0
James Steel, ſervant, ditto	0	1	0
Richard Porteous, Hareſtanes Toll-bar	0	5	0
James Junk, ploughman, Netherurd Weſtmains	0	1	0
John Scott, ditto, ditto	0	1	0
John Sinclair, Chriſtian Thomſon, and James Scott, ſervants, ditto, 6d. each	0	1	6

FARM & MILL OF SAUGHTONHALL.

To be LET for ſuch number of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas next,

THE FARM and MILL of SAUGHTONHALL, at the diſtance of two miles from Edinburgh, on the old Glaſgow road, as at preſent in the poſſeſſion of Mr Treſſs. There are nearly 140 Scotch acres in the farm, which is well incloſed and ſubdivided.

Mr Treſſs will ſhow the premiſſes, and propoſals in writing may be given to him, or tranſmitted to Mr Inglis, W. S. No. 59, Prince's Street; or to Sir James Baird, Bart. the proprietor at Lethem-Houſe, by Haddington, betwgen and the end of Auguſt, from either of whom every other neceſſary information may be procured.

It is intended, that part of the rent ſhall be one boll of wheat and one boll of barley for each acre, payable by the tenant, at the higheſt Mid-Lothian fiar price, and that the remainder ſhall be money rent.

N. B. The incoming tenant may have an opportunity of purchaſing the Stocking on the farm, and Crop on the ground, as both are to be diſpoſed of.

SALE OR LEASE OF LANDS
IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Fildan, vintner in Arbroath, on Saturday the firſt day of September 1798, at 12 noon—if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private bargain;

THE LANDS of WEST KIRKTON, conſiſting of 162 Scots acres, or thereby, lying in the pariſh of St Vigians, about a mile from the town and harbour of Arbroath. Theſe lands have within theſe three years been not only highly improved, and manured with dung and lime, but an excellent ſteading of offices and farm dwelling houſe have been erected on them, at a very conſiderable expence; and as the proprietor has recently bought up the leaſe of the farm, a purchaſer may enter to the whole at Martinmas next, with the exception of about 20 acres under leaſe to four ſmall tenants, who pay a rent of 36l. 13s. 1d. per annum, (inſtead of 34l. as formerly advertiſed by miſtake.)

An inventory of the title deeds, which are unexceptionable, is in the hands of Colin Bruce, Arbroath, to whom, or to the proprietor at Hoſpitalfield, intending purchaſers may apply for further particulars.

If theſe lands are not ſold, they will be let for 19 years after Martinmas next.

John Croal, the preſent tenant, will ſhow the lands and marches.

SALE OF

LANDS, PATRONAGES, AND SUPERIORITIES
IN THE COUNTIES OF PEEBLES & DUMFRIES.

To be SOLD by public auction, on Thurſday the 16th day of Auguſt 1798, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, between the hours of one and three afternoon,

I.—THE FORTY SHILLING LAND of the Lands of WESTER HAPPREW, with houſes, buildings, yards, parts, pendicles, and whole pertinents of the ſame, formerly belonging to George Brown, portioner of Happrew, lying within the barony of Weſter Happrew, pariſh of Stobo, and ſheriffdom of Peebles.

II.—The RIGHT of PATRONAGE of the Pariſh of Innerleithen.

III.—The RIGHT of PATRONAGE of the Pariſh of Tweedſmuir.

IV.—The RIGHT of PATRONAGE of the Pariſh of Drumelzier.

V.—The RIGHT of PATRONAGE of the Pariſh of Broughton and Glenholme.

VI.—The SUPERIORITY of all and whole the Lands of NETHER HORSBRUGH, and Mill thereof, lying in the pariſh of Hopekaillie and Innerleithen, and ſheriffdom of Peebles.

Theſe lands are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 53l. 8s. 10d. Scots, and are held feu for payment of 1l. Scots.

VII.—The SUPERIORITY of all and whole the Lands of CABERSTON and GRAINS, and Lands of BOLDHAUGH, lying in the pariſh of Hopekaillie and Innerleithen, and ſheriffdom of Peebles.

Theſe lands are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 59l. 10s. 6d. Scots, and are held feu for payment of 2l. Scots.

VIII.—The SUPERIORITY of all and whole the FORTY SHILLING LAND of ELLIESTON, of old extent, being a part of the barony of Cloſeburn, with the pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Dunſcore, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of Crawfurd Tait, W. S. Park Place, Edinburgh, who is authoriſed to ſell the ſubjects above mentioned by private bargain any time between and the day of ſale.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FORFAR.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Mr Hunter, vintner in Forfar, upon Friday the 17th day of Auguſt 1798, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of KINCRIEGH, with thoſe parts of mentioned of the Lands of KINCALDRUM, and that either together, or in the following lots, as purchaſers may incline.

LOT I.—Being a Part of the Lands of Kincaldrum, with the Manſion-houſe and Garden, conſiſting of 134 Scots acres of good arable land, incloſed partly with ſtone dykes, and partly with thriving hedges. The whole incloſures of theſe lands are well watered, and they are out of leaſe, ſo that the purchaſer will get immediate acceſs.

LOT II.—Being Part of the Lands of Kincreigh, conſiſting of 189 Scots acres, all arable, and capable of great improvement. The preſent leaſes terminate with crop 1799. There is a good ſtone quarry in the ground, for incloſing or building houſes; and as the land for ſome length lies along the turnpike road leading from Forfar to Dundee, it might be feued out to manufacturers to great advantage.

LOT III.—Compriſes the remainder of the Lands of Kincreigh, and the Govals, and conſiſts of 331 Scots acres.—The preſent leaſes of theſe lands expire with crop 1799.

The whole of theſe lands are contiguous to one another, and are within about ſeven miles of the town of Dundee, and five of the town of Forfar, to both which towns there is commodious and eaſy acceſs, by an excellent turnpike road lately made.

There will be attached to the above lots, if ſold together, or in one of the above lots, if ſold ſeparately, a Superiority affording a Freehold Qualification in the county, if the purchaſers incline.

The title deeds are in the hands of Frederick Fothringham and Alexander Pearſon, writers to the ſignet, to whom, or to Mr Bower the proprietor, at his houſe of Kinnettles, any perſon who is deſirous to purchaſe the whole lands, or any of the lots, by private bargain before the day of ſale, or who wiſhes any further information, may apply.

N. B. The ſale of the lands was formerly advertiſed to take place within the houſe of Mr Gordon, vintner in Dundee, but it is now altered to Mr Hunter's houſe in Forfar.

ARGYLL-SHIRE.

THE ESTATE of GLENFEOCHAN is to be Sold, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 12th day of November 1798, between the hours of two and three afternoon.

This Eſtate is worthy the attention of Gentlemen wiſhing to procure a pleaſant and comfortable reſidence in the Highlands of Scotland, as few, if any, are to be met with poſſeſſed of equal advantages, both natural and acquired. It is ſituated on Lochſeochen, an arm of the ſea, near to the port of Oban, in the beautiful country of Lorn. The ſoil is excellent, and the farms in general extenſive. The manſion-houſe is neat, and fit for a genteel family, having ſervants apartments, and a new court of offices, &c. in the higheſt order. There is an excellent garden, ſtocked with choice fruit trees, and the garden wall, gardener's houſe, &c. in good order. Alſo a thriving orchard, and extenſive plantations, containing a variety of trees. The woods upon the eſtate are of conſiderable value, and there is the appearance of a valuable lead mine upon one of the farms.

The water of Feeahan affords abundance of trout, and there is a Salmon Fiſhing, and the greateſt variety of ſea fiſh. The muirs are the beſt in the country for game.

The free rent is about 450l. ſterling, the particulars of which, with a plan and meaſurement of the lands, may be ſeen by applying to Mr Keith, accountant or Mr Ferrier, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; either of whom will give every other information deſired, and will receive private offers for the purchaſe of the eſtate, betwixt and the day of ſale.

PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, OLD FISH MARKET CLOSE, EVERY MONDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.—Price L. 3: 18s. per annum, when called for.—L. 4. delivered in Town, or in Leith; and L. 4: 4s. ſent by Poſt.